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VIRGINIA IN 1669-1670.

(Abstracts by W. N. SAINSBURY, and copies in the McDonald and De Jarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.)

(CONTINUED)

PETITION OF SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY¹ TO THE KING.

To the most Sacred Ma'tie of King Charles ye second. The humble Petition of Sr. William Berkeley his Ma'tes Governor of Virginia.

Humbly Presenteth:

That your Ma'tie was graciously pleased at yo'r Council Table to give to your Petition'r the Customes of a shipp of Tobacco when the rich Commodities of silke flax and Potashes were soe perfected in Virginia that they might equall in value a shipp's loading of Tobacco. Now May it please yo'r sacred Ma'tie though this be not fully performed yet the pet'r can w'th truth affirme that he hath spent his whole tyme and estate in perfecting this great and beneficiall Comodities for yo'r Ma'tes European kingdomes, and they had undoubtedly been perfected if the late warrs had not hindered yo'r pet'r from procureing able and skilfull workemen to teach the Collony the best way of making those excellent Comodities.

Now yo'r Ma'tes pet'r hopes w'th confidence that yo'r Ma'te God's vicegerent will Imitate your great Exemplar God, and

¹ The privilege of having a shipload of tobacco exempted from the heavy English customs would have been quite a handsome gift to Berkeley; but the conditions imposed, rendered it improbable that the old Governor would ever receive any benefit from it.

reward good intentions soe as they are prosecuted without remisnesse or Deviation w'ch yo'r Ma'tes pet'r has incessantly donne, this grant from yo'e Ma'te will enable yo'r pet'r to wait on yo'r Royall Person one halfe yeare, But that tyme and the remainder of his old age he will continually imploy in prayers for yo'r Ma'te that God will Defend you from all yo'r Enemies of what nature or quality soever they are and thus he has ever prayed.

Yo'r Ma'tes most humble most obedient servant and subject.

[signed] WILL. BERKELEY.

[Endorsed]

The Pet'n of S'r Wm. Berkeley.

[Endorsed]

Copy as entred in Mr. Secr'y Nicholas his booke.

Charles R.

Whereas Wee are well informed that Our Trusty & well-beloved Servant S'r Wm. Berkley K'n't Gov'r of Our Colony in Virginia, hath beene at great charges in sending & carrying over fitt & proper persons & Materials in order to ye making of silke, hempe, Flax, pitch & Potashes in that Our Colony, which may prove to ye great benefit & advantage of that Our Colony & all Our other dominions; Wee doe hereby for his better encouragement that his good designe & undertaking declare & promise that when he shall send or bring over a Shipp of three hundred tuns, laden w'th Silke, Hempe, flax, Pitch & Potashes from that Our Colony of Virginia, & of ye growth thereof, into any of Our Ports of England. Wee will freely Release & give unto him ye whole & entire Customes & duties of a ship of Tobacco, of the same burthen, which hee shall likewise then bring from Our said Colony: And of this Our Gracious promise & declaration as well Our High Treasurer of England, Our Treasurer & Our Commis-

sion'rs & farmers of Our Customes are to take notice, to the end that this Our promise & grant bee made good unto him. At Our Court at Whitehall the 22d of September, 1662.

[Indorsed]

Sr. Wm. Berkley his Petition.

PETITION OF JEFFRIES AND COLCLOUGH, 1669.

(Abstract)

Aug. 11, 1669.

Petition of John Jeffries and Thomas Colclough of London, Merchants, to the King and Council. Traders to Virginia the Petitioners took into their service Giles Cale, Merchant, at a yearly salary who now refuses to give any account of the estate entrusted to him. Prays their Lordships letter to the Gov'r of Virginia to cause said Cale to give security or to account with the Petitioners.

"Rec'd 11 Aug't. Read and Ordered 28th August, 1669."
(*Colonial Papers*, 1 p.)

APPOINTMENT OF EDWARD DIGGES.²

(Abstract)

Whitehall, Aug. 25, 1669.

Warrant approving an Order of Council of 20 January, 1668(-9), concerning the redress of abuses in the Plantations

² After his term as Governor, Edward Digges went to England as agent for Virginia, and seems to have resided chiefly in that country until his return to Virginia some years after the Restoration. In 1661-64 he was resident in London and was a member of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Perhaps he was a member for some years later. He was appointed Auditor-General of Virginia, and though, as will be seen, the place was disputed by John Lightfoot, his claim was allowed and he held the office until his death in 1675.

and the appointment of the Farmers of His Maj. Customs of Edward Diggs for the Plantation of Virginia as a fit person to execute the Articles and Instructions in said Order of Council and requiring the Governor &c. of Virginia to be aiding and assisting said Diggs.

(1 p. *Domestic Entry Book*, Vol. 25, p. 120.)

PETITION FOR A REGISTER OF SERVANTS GOING TO THE
COLONIES.

(Abstract)

Petition of divers Merchants, Planters and Masters of ships trading to His Majesties Plantations in America to the Council of Plantations. Refer to their petition of 1664 (see July 12) when the King appointed an Officer (under the Great Seal) to register all persons voluntarily going to serve in the Plantations—Pray—seeing the necessity to supplying said Plantations with servants, that Rules may be set down accordingly for their supply, the Petitioners “abhorring the practices of Spirits—and all indirect ways,” and that Petitioners may be protected and encouraged in their employments.

(1 p. *Col. Entry Book*, Vol. 94, p. 17.)

[1670? early? before the Act of Parl't of 18 March, 1670.—
W. N. S.]

THE KING TO GOVERNOR BERKELEY.

(Abstract)

Jan. 26, 1669-70.

The King to Governor Sir William Berkeley. Recites Grant to Ralph, Lord Hopton, then Baron of Stratton (since deceased) in the first year of His Maj. Reign of a tract of land between the Rivers Rappahannock, Patowmeck & Quirriough and Chesapeake Bay, the assignment thereof to the Earl of St. Albans, Lord Berkeley, Sir Wm. Morton and John

Trethewy, Assignee of Lord Hopton, and the grant of new letters Patent dated 8 May last past and commanding him to be assistant to the said Patentees in the seating and settling of the same and to give all due encouragement and protection.

(1 1/2 pp. *Col. Entry Book*, Vol. 93, pp. 1-2.)

KING'S ORDER FOR OBTAINING INFORMATION IN REGARD TO
THE COLONIES.

(Abstract)

1670(?).

The King's Instructions to Edward, Earl of Sandwich, President, Richard Lord Gorges, William Lord Allington, Thos. Grey and Henry Brouncker, Sir Humphrey Winch, Sir John Finch, Henry Slingsby, Secretary, Silas Titus and Edmund Waller, Commissioners for Foreign Plantations. To take minute information of the state and government of the several Colonies, how the Commissions given have been carried out, the number of parishes and of the planters and servants in each and if any be overstocked with servants or slaves to consider the best means of conveying them to such places as require them—to enforce justice without provocation to the neighbouring Indians, receive any that desire into protection, have persons to learn their languages; to order pains to be taken in the produce of the best native goods, and in their manufacture, in the breeding of cattle and in the growth of materials for ship building.

(5 pp. *Col. Entry Book*, Vol. 93, p. 3.)

THOMAS LUDWELL TO JOHN FARVACKS.

(Abstract)

Virginia, Feb. 21, 1669-70.

Thomas Ludwell Secretary to John Farvacks, Merchant in London. Has received his letter of Attorney since he wrote

to Alderman Jeffries. Finding he submits to the proposition of receiving £1000 at three payments for what is due to him from Col. Scarborough, he will put the business to a speedy issue and hopes to both their contents—in reference to his letters, Desires he will give him better language in his letters, and to Farvacks' father legacy.

[Indorsed]

"Rec'd 22 June, 1670. Read 23 June, 1670. To be read again in full Council."

(*Colonial Papers*, 1 p.)

THOMAS LUDWELL TO JOHN JEFFRIES.

(Abstract)

Virginia, April 27, 1670.

Thomas Ludwell, Secretary, to Alderman John Jeffries in London. Is of opinion that Cale will not come home to account, and thinks he will have to be forced by law. Detailed account of his proceedings in reference to Col. Scarborough's debt to Farvacks.

[Indorsed]

"Rec'd this letter the 15 June, 1670."

(*Colonial Papers*, 1 p.)

THOMAS LUDWELL TO LORD ARLINGTON(?).

(Copy)

Virg'a, Aprill 29th, 1670.

for a Prohibition of importing Rogues & ill people.
Right Hono'ble

The last Shippes for this yeare are arrived w'th out bringing me the honnor of a letter from you, w'ch would extremely trouble one if I were not assured by the mention you make

of me in one of yo'rs to the Gove'n'r that I am still in yo'r Lord'ps favor, having therefore noe particulars to answere, the businesse of this is to return your Hon'r my most humble thanks for all your favors and especially for yo'r kindnesse to me in the Gov'rs letter w'ch is a very great obligation, though I never find the effects of the permission there inclosed, w'ch I assure yo'r Lord'p nothing would obstruct but ye Gove'nors resolution of staying w'ch hath allways been my advice and is much more desired by me then any honnor I might expect by his absence: when I shall have the Happinesse of waighting on you, I will (if you permit me) discourse this more at large, and therefore doe leave it at pr'sent, to informe yo'r Honnor that the Gov'r this yeare rec'd a letter from yo'r Lord'p and the rest of the Lords of his Ma'ties most hono'ble Private councill expressing yo'r Lord'ps great care of ye Kings customes and that obedience be fully paid to the Acts of Parl, concerning navigation, but we doe beleeeve here that letter to be grounded upon some comp'lts of the ffarmers of the customes, because it seemes to suppose some neglect in some Gover'rs the Councill therefore upon reading and considering thereof have given the Gov'r a just certificate of his candor & innocence in those perticulars to w'ch I shall only add that he is certainly most carefull of his Ma'ties interest and the farmers, & doe assure yo'r Hon'r that there hath never any ship or vessell traded here contrary to the s'd acts, nor any suspected soe to have donn w'ch hath not by his com'and been brought to tryall. I find by a letter from Mr. Delavall the farmers Comiss'r at New Yorke that there was a compl't exhibited ag't a ship bound from Amsterdam hither & consigned to Col. Scarburghe, but doe affirme she never came w'th in any harbor here or anchored on our coast, but the Master leaving his ship sayling to & fro on the sea came to Coll. Scarburgh and gave him his letter upon receipt whereof he pr'sently protested ag't the Ship in pr'sence of two Justices & sent her away w'th out unlading or lading a pennyworth of goods, besides, the Gove'r takes such care to imploy officers in all parts of the best quality and greatest honesty that is

very difficult for any to escape and haveing publish it that all may know the reward assigned by the acts of Parl. upon convicted shippes, every man makes himselfe a waigher and reddey to informe upon any breach of law. My lord wee have this court rece'd the complains of divers Gentl. inhabiting the counties of Yorke, Gloucester & Midlesex ag't the great numbers of fellons³ banished hither from England w'th their apprehensions of the danger w'ch arise from the attempt of such desperate villaines, for pr'vention whereof there is an order passed prohibiting the importation of any more such people after the 20th of Jan'y next, for when wee reflect on the danger we escaped in 7ber, 63, from ye same sort of men, and the disrepute their coming here brings on this country Wee beleieve wee cannot be too carefull in avoiding them who are brought soe fast upon us that we have not time to pr'vent

³ Convicts who had been sentenced for crimes of varying degrees of enormity were sent to Virginia throughout the colonial period. Though it seems evident that they formed but a small proportion of the servant class, it is impossible even to approximate their numbers. In addition to the numerous prisoners of war during the Parliamentary ascendancy, the adherants of Monmouth and the victims of religious persecution in Scotland, there were, no doubt, many actual criminals. It seems probable that prior to the Restoration, the criminal class of servants sent to the colony had not been large enough to excite alarm; but the arrivals must have increased during the years immediately preceding 1670, as on April 2d, of that year, the Council, on the receipt of petitions from gentlemen of York, Gloucester and Middlesex, forbade the importation of any more convicts. On November 25, 1671, it was ordered that several persons should give bond in the sum of 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco that Mr. Nevitt (a merchant) should send out "the Newgate birds," within two months, (*Hening*, II, 509-511). On October 21, 1670, the English Privy Council had confirmed the order of the Virginia Council forbidding the transportation of convicts to the colony. On September 27, 1678, with the usual faithlessness of the Court of Charles II, where any favor could be bought, the order of 1670 in regard to convicts was set aside and one Ralph Williamson authorized to carry 52 Scotch convicts to Virginia. Possibly these were Covenanters. On July 6, 1697, Micajah Perry, agent for Virginia and Maryland, wrote to William Popple, Secretary of

them by our addresse to his Ma'tie & his most hono'ble counsell w'ch is the cause I now give yo'r Lord'p this acco't humbly praying your endeavors that our order be not taken ill and that you will have us soe much in yo'r protection as to procure a p'hibit of sending any more hither, the careeby Islands being more proper to receive them because they are Islands and afford not soe many places of retreat for them as this continent doth. My lord I have sent herew'th ye Acc't of o'r money revenue & would have sent that of the Publique leavy and the laws but the clerke of the assembly being sick I could not have them in time.

God of heaven forever blesse yo'r lord'p and all yours. I am,

My most honor'd lord

Yo'r lord'ps most obedient and humble serv't,

[signed] THO. LUDWELL.

Read in Councill Oct'b'r 21th, 1670.

(*Col. Papers*, Vol. 25.)

the Council of Trade and Plantations, stating that convicts could not be sent to those colonies. (*Col. State Papers*, Col. 1696-97, 1157.) It appears that except in the Williamson case referred to, no convicts were sent to Virginia in the seventeenth century after 1670. At the session of October, 1705, the Virginia Assembly enacted that no person who had been convicted of any crime in England or any of its dominions or colonies should hold any office in Virginia.

There is no other direct reference in the Virginia law to the importation of convicts until 1766. (*Henning*, VIII, 260.)

In the *Virginia Gazette*, 1736-1739 (in the Collection of this Society), in which the arrivals of ships and their cargoes are carefully given, there is note of three ships with convicts. In only one case is the number given. In this case they numbered 136. While the importation of convicts between 1700 and 1750 does not seem to have been large, there were enough of them to cause trouble. Most of the serious robberies and murders were committed by ex-convicts. The Gazettes prior to 1766 do not exist or are not accessible, but those which remain show that during the fifteen years preceding the Revolution, there was a considerable importation of convict servants.

GOVERNOR BERKELEY TO LORD ARLINGTON, 1670.

(Copy)

My ever honord Lord

Since my last to your Lordshipp wherein I gave your lordshipp an account of my sending out^a a party of understanding Valient and resolute men to prepare for my Voyage this next August to the West I have only this to Add that two dayes before their setting out there came to them two Indians that by our Geusses liv'd nere two hundred miles to the west of us and they tel us that they wil bring us to some of our own nation this we know is a mistake and that they are Spaniards who live behind our Mountains for they take al that are labeled like us to be English our men have beene now out eighteen dayes and in twelve more I expect their returne for they have order to goe no farther w'th this smal Party then to find a Rivulet that runs west w'ch if they doe then undoubtedly it is y't those rivers must empty themselves into the south and East India seas and if the distance by land be not so greate for Traffique and commerce nothing can be more advantagious for the wealth of England then this discovery wil be But my most honord Lord within ten or Twelve dayes I shal give your lordsh'p a fuller and more perfect account of this Undertaking.

And now my lord give me leave to sollicite your Lordshipp for a most worthy frend of mine Mr. Edward Digges^b a Gent. knowne I presume to your Lordshipp of great merits in him-

^a See note, this vol., pp. 258, 259.

^b Edward Digges, a younger son of Sir Dudley Digges, of Chilham, Kent, Master of the Rolls, was born about 1621, and died March 15, 1674-75. He entered Grays Inn, May 10, 1637, and emigrated to Virginia about 1650. In 1650 he purchased 1,250 acres of land on York River, in York county, which, with the name "Belfield," remained the property and one of the seats of his descendants until 1787. He was appointed to the Council, November 12, 1654, and was Governor of Virginia, March 30, 1656 to March 13, 1658, when he was sent to England as agent for the Colony. He was admitted to the Council

selfe and the first that fifeteen years since shewed us the way of Winding silke on which he is now againe very intent on and has made a considerable quantity this yeare and by the Grace of god he and I shal so animate the Country in the prosecution of this Excelent worke that a very few yeares will make it appeare how useful this Colony will be to England in

again April 19, 1670, and was Auditor-General of Virginia 1670-75. He was one of the chief promoters of the effort to produce silk in Virginia, and imported two Armenians skilled in the work. Some of the raw silk made under his auspices long remained at "Denbigh," Warwick county, one of his estates, and a sample is in the possession of this Society. He married Elizabeth, supposed to be a sister of Col. John Page, and had (besides several daughters) six sons, of whom only two, William and Dudley, are known to have survived and left issue. Throughout the colonial period, the family of Digges was one of the most prominent and influential in Virginia. The whole family warmly supported the revolutionary movements and took the American side.

Following is the epitaph of Edward Digges at "Belfield." It is slightly mutilated, though the arms are still distinct:

"S
To the memory of
Edward Digges Esq
Sonne of Dudley Digges of Chilham in
Kent Kn't & Bar't
Master of the Rolls in the reign of
K. Charles the First.
e departed this life the 15th of March 1674-5
in the LV year of his age, one of his
Maj'tys Councill for this his Collony of
Virginia.
A gentleman of most commendable parts
and Ingenuity, the only introducer and
promoter of SILK Manufacture
in the Colonie, And in every
thing else a pattern worthy of all
Pious Imitation. He had issue
6 sonnes and 7 daughters by the
Jody of ELIZABETH his wife who of
her Conjugal affection hath
dedicated to him this Memorial."

this exelent comodity. My lord about three moneths after the Arrival of this Gent, our Auditor General died and I immediately made him an offer of the Place w'ch he has accepted of note our joynt petitions to your Lordshipp are that he may have a Pattent or comission for it from his sacred ma'tie w'ch wil exclude al other pretenders to it my lord al men that you shal speake w'th of this noble Gent wil tel you how deserving he is and therefor I cannot doubt of your Lordshipp's favor to him and me in this grant.

My Lord I am

Your Lordships most humble and most obedient servant

[signed] WILLIAM BERKELEY.

Virg., June 13, 1670.

[Indorsed]

Virginia, June 13, '70. S'r Wm. Berkeley.

[Office reference not given by copyist.]

GOVERNOR BERKELEY TO LORD ARLINGTON, 1670.

(Copy)

My ever honord Lord

The knowledge that al this Country has of your Lordshipp's inclination to favour me wil beget me and your Lordsh'p many troubles But truly my lord I cannot w'th more Willingnesse enterteine any of this nature then this w'ch is to beg your Lordsh'p's favour for a gent whose name is Peter Jennings* who has faithfully servd his his Ma'ties Royal father and whose Merits and Abilities have procurd him here the Title of

* Peter Jennings, who had apparently served the King during the Civil War, was appointed to the Council, 1670, and was Attorney-General of Virginia from 1670 to his death, in 1671. He was of the family of Jennings of Ripon, Yorkshire; but his exact place cannot be given. He is shown by a Gloucester county parish record to have had children, but all of them apparently died unmarried.

Attorney General to his sacred Ma'tie in this place his desire is may be confirmed to him by his Ma'ties Particular grant for w'ch favor bothe he and I shal pay to your Lordsh'p al Dutiful acknowledgements.

Your Lordsh'p's most humble and obedient servant,

[signed] WILLIAM BERKELEY.

Virg., June 25, 1670.

[Indorsed]

S'r Wm. Berkeley recommending Mr. Jennings to be Atturney Gen'll of Virginia. June, '70. For the Right honorable The Lord Arlington Principal Secretary to his Sacred Ma'tie, thes present.

(*Col. Papers*, Vol. 25.)

THOMAS LUDWELL TO LORD ARLINGTON, 1670.

(Copy)

Virga., June 27th, 1670.

Right Hono'ble

In my last I sent the acco't of the 2s. per hogshd and in this you will receive the acco't of the leavy in tob'o. I have at pr'sent little to adde w'ch is that on the 22d of May last the Gover'r sent out a party of men to discover the mountaines who retourned after 18 dayes, twelve of w'ch they were goeing and 6 retourning theire discovery was not soe considerable as to trouble your Lord'p w'th the perticulars of it only this that after 4 or 5 daies travaile over the mountaines they were taken up by a river of (as they guesse) 450 yards wide very rapid and full of rocks running soe farr as they could see it due north between the hills the bankes whereof were in most places according to theire computation nere one thous'd yards high and soe broken that they could not coast it to give a more ample acc't of its progresse, the mountains they passed were high and rocky and soe grown w'th wood as gave them great difficulty to passe them, but from the last they were on w'ch

was at that river before menconed, they judged themselves w'thin ten miles of other hills barren and naked of wood full of broken white cliffs beyond w'ch (soe long as they staid) they every morning saw a great fogg arise and hang in the aire till 10 o'clock from whence we doe conjecture that those foggs arise either from morasse grounds or some great lake or river to w'ch those mountains give bound and there we doe suppose will be the end of our labour in some happy discovery w'ch we shall attempt in the end of Somer w'th provisions to passe the river as allsoe to try for mines, being yet very confident that the bowells of those barren hills are not w'thout silver or gold, and that there are rivers falling the other way in to the sea as well as this to the east, I heartily pray wee may discover what may be satisfactory to his Ma'tie and for the honnor and wealth of his Kingdome; My Lord I humbly thanke you for all your favors and doe beg your beleife that I am w'th my whole heart

My Lord

Yo'r Lord'p's most obed't humble serv't,

[signed] THO. LUDWELL.

[Indorsed]

Virginia, June 27th, '70. Mr. Ludwell.

MEMORIAL CONCERNING THE AUDITOR'S PLACE OF VIRGINIA,
1670(?).

(Copy)

A Briefe Memorial (for the Right Hono'rable the Lord Arlington, Principall secretary of State to his Majesty) concerning the Auditor's place of Virginia.

Humbly sheweth to y'ur Lord'sh's

That I am desired from Virginia to state to y'ur Lord'sh's the Dispute concerning the Auditor's place of Virginia, and soe

stated to leave it wholly to y'ur Lord'sh'ps desition, and pleasures.

That the office of Auditor was lately erected by the Grand-Assembly of Virginia and the salary paid by them out of the 2s. per hogshead, granted by his Majesty to the Cuntry.

That the Auditor is by his place to Audite the perticular Accountps of the Cuntry (the 2s. per hogshead) and to discover the Annuall cheats of shreves (that have been used many yeares in there Accountps of tithables uppon whom all Leanes are raisd).

That his Majesty's Revenews is not soe much as concerned in any Acompts of that office.

That therefore it was thought fitt by the same Assembly, that should be admitted to ye said place, but one of the Councell (and he to have beene long resident in the Cuntry the better to inable him to unravell this long complicated cheate of Shreves).

That Captaine Stegg^r (lately deceased one of the Councell) was the first admitted to it, by the Governours comission, w'ch was after confirmed by his Majest'es Grant.

That the Nomination to all places in Virginia hath ever beene left to the Governours there (the better to incourage industry) that his Majest'es Grant us'd of cours to followe to secure thos places (in case of death or change of Governor).

That the present Governour uppon theis grounds, granted his comission to Edward Diggs Esq (a person every way fittly qualified for it) who by his great industry and charg hath latly brought silke to that perfection, that his Majesties Revenews, (in all probability) will shortly be much increased by it.

^r Thomas Stegg, son of Thomas Stegg, Speaker of the House of Burgesses, was appointed to the Council in 1664, and was Auditor-General of Virginia, 1664-70. He died unmarried in 1670, and by his will (which is printed in Waters' *Gleanings*) gave most of his estate to his nephew William Byrd, first of that name in Virginia.

That the Governours Comission to Mr. Diggs bore Date, long before Captaine Lightfoote^a did soe much as sue for his (and if I be not mistaken) it was granted, whilst the sayd Lightfoot was in the Cuntry, and if soe, he could not but knowe of the disposition of it by the Governor.

That Captaine Lightfoote is in all respects most improper for that place, being noe Councillor nor Inhabitant, And (as I am informd) having many great debt uppon him (one noe less than a statute for seven hundred pounds) soe that if he hath the place, he must be forced to execute it by Deputy (w'ch as I conceave is contrary to lawe) it being an office of trust.

Theis one the reasons (my Lord) that soe much dissatisfies the Cuntry being unwilling to have there Estates Audited by a person, that hath soe ill managd his owne especially he being a stranger (and soe can have noe wayes cognizant of thos Intrests for w'ch th' office was first erected.

It is therefore most humbly desired of y'ur Lordsh'p to send in y'ur commands to Lightfoot to laye downe his Grant (w'ch he promist to doe whilst he was heere) if the Governour and Cuntry was unsatisf'd w'th it, And if he shall doe soe that then the Governour may recompence him w'th some place (when it falls) of equall valew, and of less envy. That in case he shall not obay y'ur Lordsh'ps comands, that then y'ur Lordsh'p will be pleasd to signify to the Governour in a letter, that it is y'ur Lordsh'p's pleasure, that Mr. Diggs be continued in his possession (until the case be decided by lawe (y'ur Lordsh'p's leave being first granted) wee make no doubt but it will appeare, that he most surreptitiously obtaind his Grant, by

^a Captain Lightfoot was John Lightfoot, who, on June 10, 1670, received the King's grant of the office of Auditor-General of Virginia, but this grant was revoked because the reversion of the office had long before been given to Edward Digges. Lightfoot was, however, appointed to the Council in 1692. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Goolrich of Rappahannock county, and has many descendants. He died in New Kent county, May 28, 1707.

misinforming his Majesty both of the person, and place granted.

Attested by the humblest of y'ur Lordsh'ps's servants.

[signed] FRANCIS MORYSON.

[Indorsed]

A memoriall concerning the Dispute about the Auditors place of Virginia.

[No office reference given by the copyist.]

(TO BE CONTINUED).

MISCELLANEOUS COLONIAL DOCUMENTS.

FROM THE ORIGINALS IN THE VIRGINIA STATE ARCHIVES.

CONTINUED.

[SOME INDIAN WORDS AND THEIR MEANINGS.]

(List of Indian words and their signification in English found among the papers of 1708, not recorded. The original document will be found among the papers of that date, but this list was found on the back of the paper whose face bears an important historical item already printed in the Calendar at page 118. Vol. I.—Note in modern hand.)

Dog—Effallah	Drink—Ocvot	2—Euksah
bread—pisso	potato—Hecva	1—Yankfah
meat—sona	Corn—Chesapa	3—Hoppho
knife—pitchot	Cat—heät	4—Chewittah